UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Mint Master

February 2024
Volume 72 Issue 2

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — February 2024

Lavar Burton

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Hi UNS Club Members

There was bad weather for our January Meeting. A few members were not able to make the meeting, including myself. .{ was told there was 30 people present. Thanks to Robie Cagle for taking charge. Thanks to all those who spoke about their start in coin collecting.

The speaker this month will be Bruce Griggs. His talk will be about Canadian coins.

The Board had a planning meeting on January 4th to set up our monthly meetings. See the Schedule elsewhere in this Mint Master. I hope we all have fun this year.

Just a reminder.
Dues are due, see Tom Davis.

Thanks to all.

LaVar Burton President

Contents & Agenda For February 13, 2024

Greetings - LaVar Burton	**1947 Canadian coinage**	**7-8**
Mini Exhibit - TBA	**Prizes**	**9**
News & Views - Collin Cagle	**1906 Bishops Storehouse**	**10-15**
Coin Quiz - Sherry Gunderson	**1933 Silver Certificate**	**17-19**
Refreshments - Ben & Michael Strasser	**Book Review**	**21**
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Meeting , February 13, 2024, 7PM

Meeting location is:

Columbus Center - 2530 South 500 East —Salt Lake City

2024 Membership Dues Announcement

Your membership dues are due for 2024

Please pay your dues early if possible.

They will however be accepted until our April 2024 meeting on April 9th

You may pay in person at any of our club meetings or mail them in to:

UNS

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City UT 84165

Fees are listed on the back page of the MintMaster

Your membership supports the UNS as well as gets you free admission to our Utah coin shows. Also you will continue to receive the Mint Master monthly via e-mail.

The Utah Coin Shows Website is now up and displays current and upcoming Utah coin shows

Utahcoinshows.com#

2024 UNS SCHEDULE

January# # #	February# # Speaker – TBA#	March# # Bourse Night# # #
April# # Speaker - TBA# # **National Coin Week 21-27#**	May# # UNS Birthday# Club Medals# # **May 10/11 Layton Coin Show#**	June# # Youth Night / Cagle# Call for donations# # **June 14/15 Sandy Coin Show#**
July# # Picnic#	August# # Auction#	September# # Speaker - TBA# # **Sept 27/28 Sandy Coin Show#**
October# # Speaker - TBA#	November# # Election# Bourse#	December# # Christmas Dinner#

PREPARE FOR DECEMBER = FOLLOWING IS HOW TO ACQUIRE TICKETS FOR CHRISTMAS PRIZES

1. Monthly Coin Quiz
2. Monthly News & Views
3. Monthly Mini Exhibits
4. Monthly Refreshments
5. A ticket for each hour spent helping at our Club Coin Show.
6. Article for our monthly Mint Master. (Each one gets you a ticket)
7. A ticket for attendance at our Monthly meetings.
8. A ticket foe each Board Member attending board meetings

ON THE COVER OF THIS MINTMASTER

A very rare $5000 Gold Bag from the Deseret National Bank in Salt Lake City. Many banks supply bags for their customers to facilite transportation and storage of their funds. With these high dollar amount Gold Bags this was not the case. They were used by the bank to store large amounts of counted gold in their vaults. The smaller $500 bag was recently acquired and it is from the First National Bank of Santa Cruz Ca. It measures approximately 5” x 3” which would be impossible to hold that amount in coin other than gold.

1947 CANADIAN COINAGE

Doug Nyholm

The coinage of Canada for the year 1947 is very interesting with many varieties existing across all denominations. The most interesting variety are those coins marked with an additional tiny Maple Leaf to the right of the date on all denominations. This Maple Leaf was placed there to indicate that although the date indicated is 1947 the coin was actually struck in 1948

The reason for this is that India was granted independence from England in August 1947 and the current legend on the coinage dies indicated that the Monarch, Charles VI as Emperor of India. The Maple Leaf was added to the dies in order to continue striking coins in 1948 with the 1947 date. The new dies would be shipped from England later in 1948. The main reason for this was that the coinage demand in Canada was quite high and the Canadian government needed to strike coins.

Other varieties of 1947 Canadian coinage include cents with a Blunt 7 or a Pointed 7, nickels with what appears to be a dot but is probably only a die chip, and a quarter with a similar dot or die chip. Half dollars appear with a curved or short 7 and others have a tall or straight 7. Both types of 7's appear with and without the Maple Leaf. The variety of half dollar with a curved, or short 7 with the Maple Leaf is quite rare with only a couple of hundred known. This coin sells in the thousands of dollars depending upon condidion.

Finally, the silver dollar also has several varieties. These include the Maple Leaf variety and Blunt 7 and Pointed 7 varieties. The Pointed 7 is also known with a dot or die chip after the date. The Maple Leaf variety only comes with the Blunt 7 type. Other varieties have the designers initials "HP" for T. Humphrey Paget on the obverse that comes with doubled, tripled, and quadrupled initials. One item to note is that many 1948 mintages are low, especially the dollar, this is due to the mintage of the maple leaf coins which were struck in 1948 with the date of 1947 which skewed the actual mintage numbers.

As a side note a similar situation occurred in 1936 with the passing of Kind Edward VIII. The Canadian 1 cent, 10 cent and 25 cent denominations were identified with a small dot. These three denominations had a simple dot added to indicate they were struck in the year 1936, after the Kings death in 1935.

Other than the quarter, the cent and dime are extremely rare. There also is a unique complete denomination specimen set located at the Bank of Canada museum.

The small dots can be seen below the date on the cent and below the wreath on the dime and quarter.

There are only 6 known specimens of the cent, the dime is extremely rare and all known examples are in Specimen condition. The quarter is available for a modest price to collectors.

Note the different inscriptions on the obverse of the Canadian dollars below.

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February Prizes

Member Prize: 2019 US Mint Proof Set

On-Time Prize: 2019 US Mint Proof Set

Youth Prize: JFK Gold-toned coin set

General Prizes

US Mint Silver Presidential Medal

1921 Morgan Dollar NGC

1926 D Buffalo Nickel VF+

Complete ATB S-Mint Set BU

1979 SBA Set BU

1992 Columbus NGCX 9.9

2002 SLC Olympics Commem Dollar

1963 Proof Set Original Govt pkg

Maria Theresa Thaler

1963/64 Proof Quarters

1963 P Quarter Type B BU

Columbian Expo Commem Half

5 BU S-Mint ATB Quarter Set BU

These were the January prizes which are now carried over to February.

Due to inclement weather and low attendance in January no prizes were drawn.

Buy of the Month

To be determined

Thanks to our curator, Daren Lee for our prizes

Own a Piece of Numismatic History

Stack's Bowers Galleries Presents
Historic Test Pieces from the 2023 Trial of the Pyx
Offered on Behalf of The Royal Mint

February 13-14, 2024 • Costa Mesa, CA

2022 Harry Potter 2oz Gold 200 Pounds.
Philosopher's Stone 25th Anniversary.
Queen Elizabeth II.
Trial of the Pyx Test Piece. #2 of 9.
Jessopp Facsimile Signature Label.
Brilliant Proof (NGC).

Stack's Bowers Galleries is honored to once again partner with The Royal Mint for an auction sale of historic British numismatics. Presented on February 13-14 will be a special auction of coins that have been tested and evaluated as part of the annual Trial of the Pyx, an ancient and rigorous evaluation ceremony with origins that stretch back over seven centuries. The Trial of the Pyx is conducted annually by The Royal Mint to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the nation's coinage. Dating to 1282, it is one of the oldest judicial ceremonies in England. Comprising a wide range of categories, the coins in this special auction include numismatic classics such as the Sovereign and Britannia series, as well as celebrations of modern pop-culture icons including Harry Potter and The Rolling Stones. This selection is particularly noteworthy for spanning the numismatic legacies of two monarchs – Queen Elizabeth II and King Charles III. For more information about these historic Trial of the Pyx coins or to register for bidding in the auction, please contact Stack's Bowers Galleries at Info@StacksBowers.com or 800-566-2580.

King James I 2oz Gold 200 Pounds.
British Monarchs. Queen Elizabeth II.
Trial of the Pyx Test Piece. #1 of 9.
Jessopp Facsimile Signature Label.
Brilliant Proof (NGC).

2022 Lion of England 1oz Gold 100 Pounds
Tudor Beasts. Trial of the Pyx Test Piece.
#6 of 6. Jessopp Facsimile Signature Label.
Brilliant Proof (NGC).

Image size reduced

Set of Two "Trial Plate" 999.9 Fine Gold Bars
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3,090.00g Total Gold Weight.

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1oz Platinum 100 Pounds. Coronation Obverse.
First Platinum Jubilee Assayed.
Queen Elizabeth II. Trial of the Pyx Test Piece.
Jessopp Facsimile Signature Label.
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SPECIAL SUBMITTED ARTICLE BY JEREMY DANSIE

The following article about subtle differences in 1906 Bishop's General Storehouse scrip was submitted by Jeremy Dansie. I spoke to him at the last two coin shows and he has researched something that I or few others have even given much notice too.

He has identified many subtle differences in 1898 and 1906 relatively common Bishop's Store house scrip. I read it with interest and also very interesting. Examining regular U.S. Currency is a common interest by many collectors and there are quite a few minor varieties. Jeremy has taken this a step further in an area where few have gone.

This just proves that there is always something new and interesting awaiting discovery. Jeremy has told me that he is investigating other early Mormon scrip for varieties so stay tuned hopefully additional articles will be forthcoming.

I am always looking for articles from anyone doing research or has something to say in the MintMaster. My thanks and appreciating to Jeremy for submitting this.

Doug Nyholm / Editor

#

1906 Bishop's General Store House Scrip: Far More Than Meets the Eye

By: Jeremy Dansie

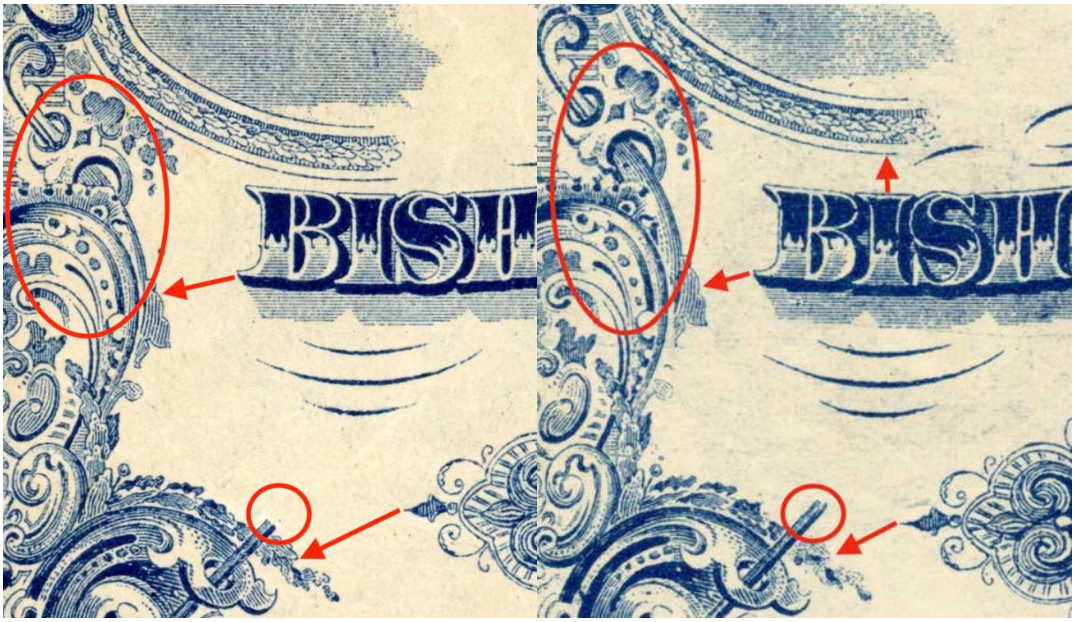
The last series of Bishop's Store House merchant scrip was issued beginning in 1898 and continuing through 1906. These are easily the most common of all Store House scrip encountered and were printed in red ink on pink paper, good for Meat only, and in blue ink on white paper, good for Produce and Merchandise only. By 1908, U.S. paper money had become more common in the area and the Store House scrip was no longer needed. Instead of the remaining unissued scrip being destroyed, a large amount were stamp-canceled and stored away until they were released to collectors in the 1960s and 1970s.

All of the red (Meat) scrip, regardless of denomination (5¢ up to $1 are known), were printed with April 1st, 1898 dates, while a majority of the blue (Produce) scrip, again, regardless of denomination (5¢ up to 50¢ are known), were printed with October 1st, 1898 dates. Some of the 5¢ blue (Produce) scrip that survived, both with stamp-cancelation and those without, were printed with October 1st, 1906 dates. No other red or blue scrip are known by the author to have been printed with 1906 dates.

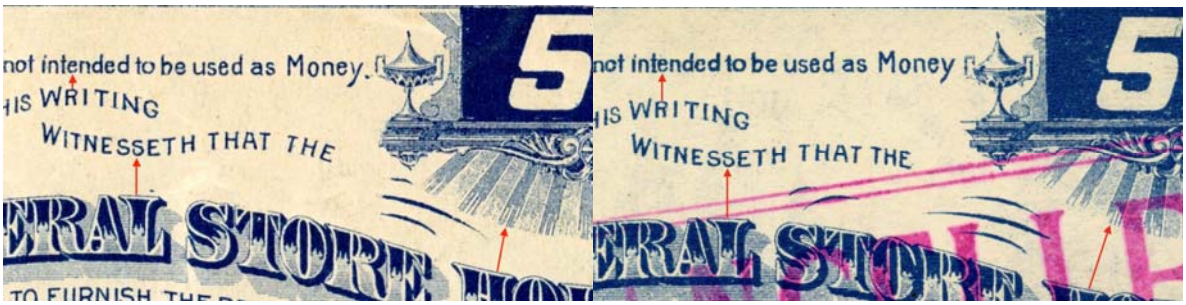
At the time of writing, all observed (by the author) 5¢ blue scrip 1906 dates have serial numbers that are above 20000 and below 34000, suggesting that at least 14,000 were printed. Non-canceled scrip have been observed with serial numbers from 20117 to 23034 and stamp-canceled scrip from 26623 to 33702. The highest observed serial number on a 1898-dated 5¢ blue scrip is 17144. These serials and ranges could easily change in the future as more scrip are reported.

Other than the wording of the type (Meat or Produce and Merchandise) and paper and ink color, the design of the 1898-dated red (Meat) and blue (Produce) scrip is nearly identical, both front and back, although there are a few exceptions (discussed later). At first glance, the 5¢ blue scrip with 1898 and 1906 dates also appear to be nearly identical. But when you look closer, those with 1906 dates are actually a different scrip that contains a number of small changes within the design and overall layout. In addition, the observed production quality and method for applying the serial number, date, and signature also differs from those bearing 1898 dates.

The physical dimensions of the scrip with both dates are the same, but the design found on the 1906-dated scrip was squeezed together horizontally in addition to being extended vertically, both by a few millimeters. The horizontal squeeze is most visible between the "B" within the title and the border design to the left, in addition to the left end of the design surrounding the written denomination. What appears to be the bottom of a septer-like element is also extended out considerably further.



The vertical extension is most visible in the area about the title, where largers spaces between the title and each of the “intended” and “writing” statements as well as the rays emanating under the numerical denomination rectangle are present.



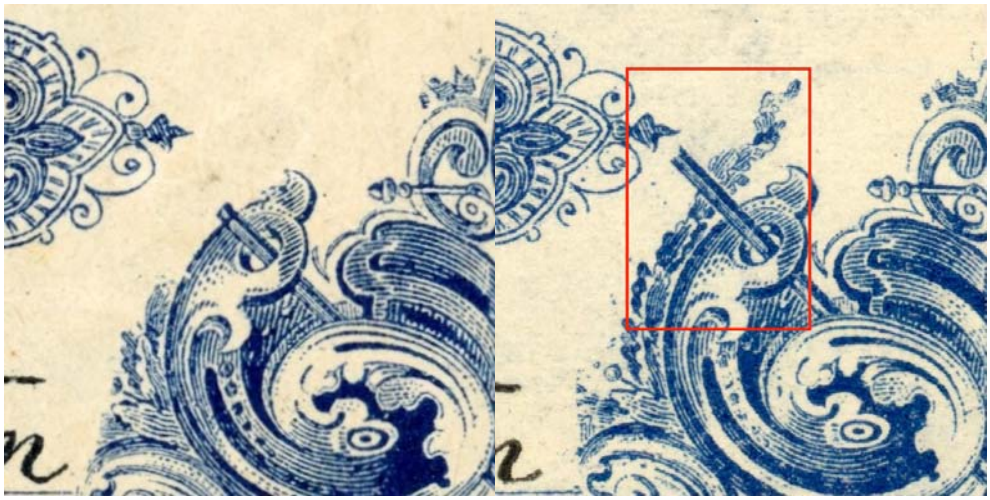
As previously mentioned, all of the red scrip and the 1898-dated blue scrip had a few exceptions to having identical designs. The first exception is the wording in the location of where the goods would be furnished. All denominations of the 1898-dated blue scrip state that the goods will be furnished simply “at Salt Lake City, Utah”, whereas the all red scrip states “at their Storehouse, Salt Lake City, Utah”, as seen below.

Instead of the 1906-dated blue scrip using the same stated location as the 1898-dated blue scrip, the design was changed to match that which was on the red scrip.

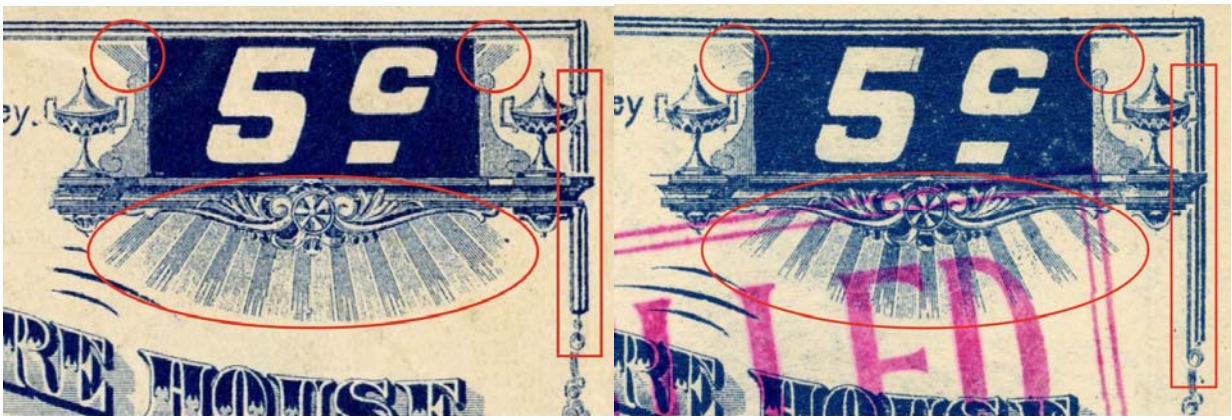
The second exception is the number and location of flourishes around the Bishop's General Store House title. The red scrip has the same flourishes above and below the title as the 1898-dated blue scrip, but has additional flourishes above the "ST" in "Store" and below the "P'S" in "Bishop's" and the "RE" in "Store.

The 1906-dated blue scrip also adopted the same floulishes from the red scrip, but also had two additional flourishes added over the "SHO" in "Bishop's" and the top flourish above the "E" in "Store" was made longer. The additional flourishes were possible due to the added space provided by the vertical extension.

The 1906-dated blue scrip also had an addition design element that isn't found on any of the other red scrip blue scrip. Just to the right of the written denomination near the bottom, an extra string of leaves was added to the edge of the ornate design near the lower right border. In addition, like the ornate design in the lower left right border, the bottom end of the septer-like element is extended considerably further.



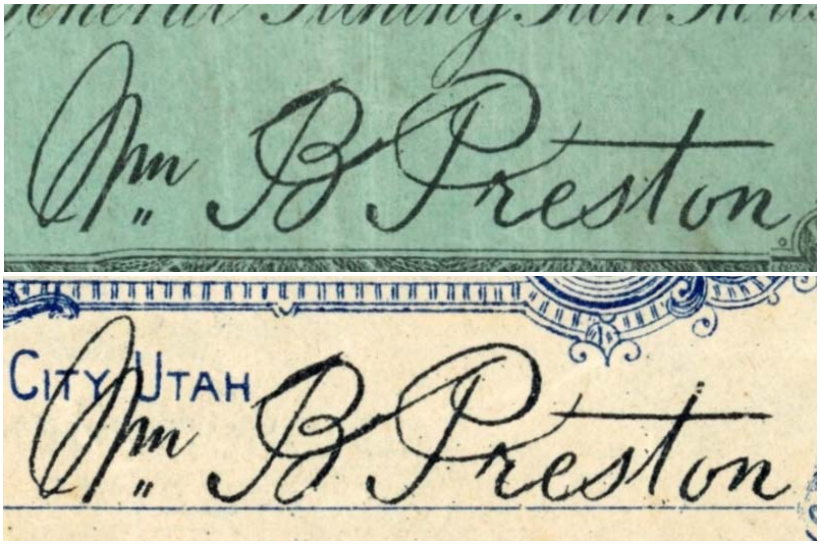
The rays emanating around the numerical denomination in the upper right were modified, with the upper rays being lightened or removed completely, and the lower rays completely redrawn and lightened. As the design was squeezed horizontally and extended vertically, the length of the right upper border was extended and all but the edge of the shelf no longer protrudes through the border.



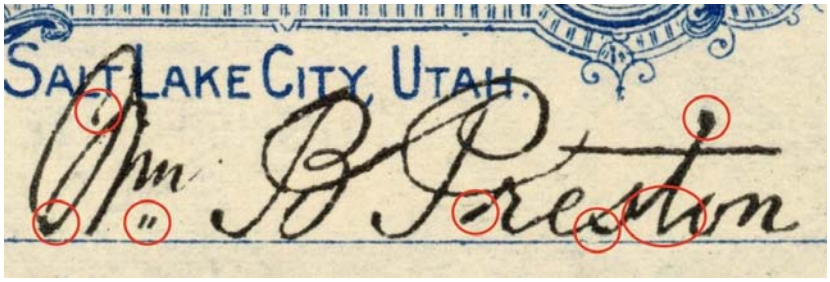
A few changes was made to the red serial numbers on the 1906-dated scrip. The hight and width of each numeral in the serial number was reduced by about 15% on the 1906-dated scrip and the style of was changed from even-width numerals without serifs on the 1898-dated scrip to more stylized numerals with round serifs, as shown below. The serial numbers on 1898-dated scrip can often be found with full or partial punch-through embossing, but all observed serials on 1906-dated scrip have been found completely lacking any embossing.

The signature of William B. Preston, who served as the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints from 1884 and 1907, is included on all “Store House” scrip issued during that period. The same signature was engraved into the design on the General Tithing Store House scrip, issued 1889-1895, was hand-stamped onto the first Bishops’ General Storehouse scrip, issued 1896-

1900, and was printed on the second Bishop's General Store House scrip (red and blues), issued in 1898-1906. The facsimile signature is identical on all General Tithing Store House scrip (top below) and the 1898-dated red and blue Bishop's General Store House scrip (bottom below).

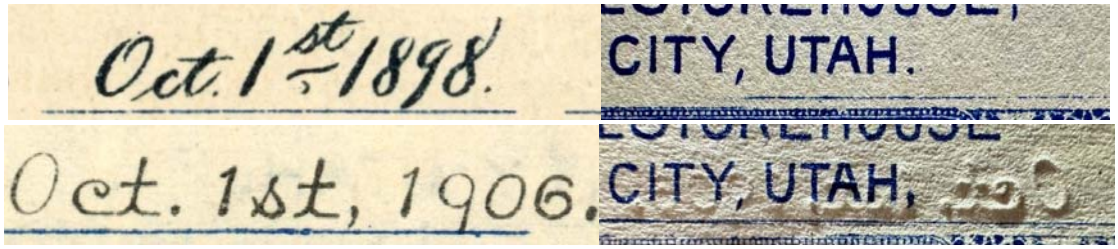


The 1906-dated blue scrip had a slightly modified signature, not seen on any other issue or variety, in which the cursive letters that were previously unattached had additional ink added to connect them. Additional ink was also used to extend the base of the "r", enhance the top of the "t" and bottom of the "s", and to slightly modify the "W". The bottom of the "o" and "n" were also flattened out a bit.



The signature on the 1906-dated blue scrip is also the only issue to have punch-through embossing on the back of the note (bottom below), meaning it was applied to the scrip in a completely different process than all other 1898-dated scrip (top below), which have no embossing.

The same punch-through embossing is found on the 1906-dated blue scrip (bottom below), whereas all of the other 1898-dated scrip (top below), which have no embossing.



Much like the design on the front of all 1898-dated red and blue scrip are nearly identical, the same is true for the design on the back. There were some small modifications made to the number of flourishes on the back of the 1906-dated scrip and parts of the design around the numerical denomination and borders around the outside were also redone (bottom below) and differ slightly from all of the 1898-dated scrip.

Even though at first glance all of the 5¢ blue Store House scrip may look the same, there are far more differences than just the issue dates that go unnoticed by most collectors.

In Memoriam

OUR FRIEND JIM O'NEAL

—1937-2024—

Jim became well known around the world during his tenure as President and CEO of Frito-Lay International, but in numismatic circles he will long be remembered as one of the great connoisseurs of US Numismatics and as a friend to all the dealers and collectors who knew him. He served as Board Chairman of Collectors Universe, and during his decades in the pursuit of great rarities, assembled some of the most memorable collections of modern times, including numerous top-ranking PCGS Registry Sets that Heritage Auctions was honored to bring to market.

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

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1933 SILVER CERTIFICATE

Doug Nyholm

I just received the most recent issue of "Paper Money" published by the Society of Paper Money Collectors and the cover was about the 90th anniversary of the 1933 $10 Silver Certificate. This note has always been a favorite of mine as it not only has great collector interest but also is historically significant.

It is easy to say that this note is the rarest small size type note. As noted in the article, the current census list a mere 133 notes known. There was a series 1933A printed but none were ever issued and a single incomplete specimen resided in the Smithsonian.

The history of these 1933 notes is intertwined with the Great Depression, the recall of gold and gold notes, and almost before any were even issued they were recalled by the Treasury Department.

Series 1933 $10 notes were authorized by the Thomas Amendement to the Agriculture Adjustment Act passed by Congress on May 12, 1933. They were intended to increase the money supply during the depression which authorized the government to issue Silver Certificates backed by silver bullion coming into the country from foreign governments for payment of WW1 debts.

The plates for printing these 1933 notes were not ready until January 1934. Due to new legislation the printing and distribution ended on March 12, 1934 and retirement and redemption began immediately as the series 1934 $10 Silver Certificates were created and intended to replace the 1933 notes.

The initial release of the 1933 notes predominately went to the Treasury cash room. Very few went to banks. For this reason about a quarter of known notes are low or fancy serial numbers which were given out to special customers visiting the cash room

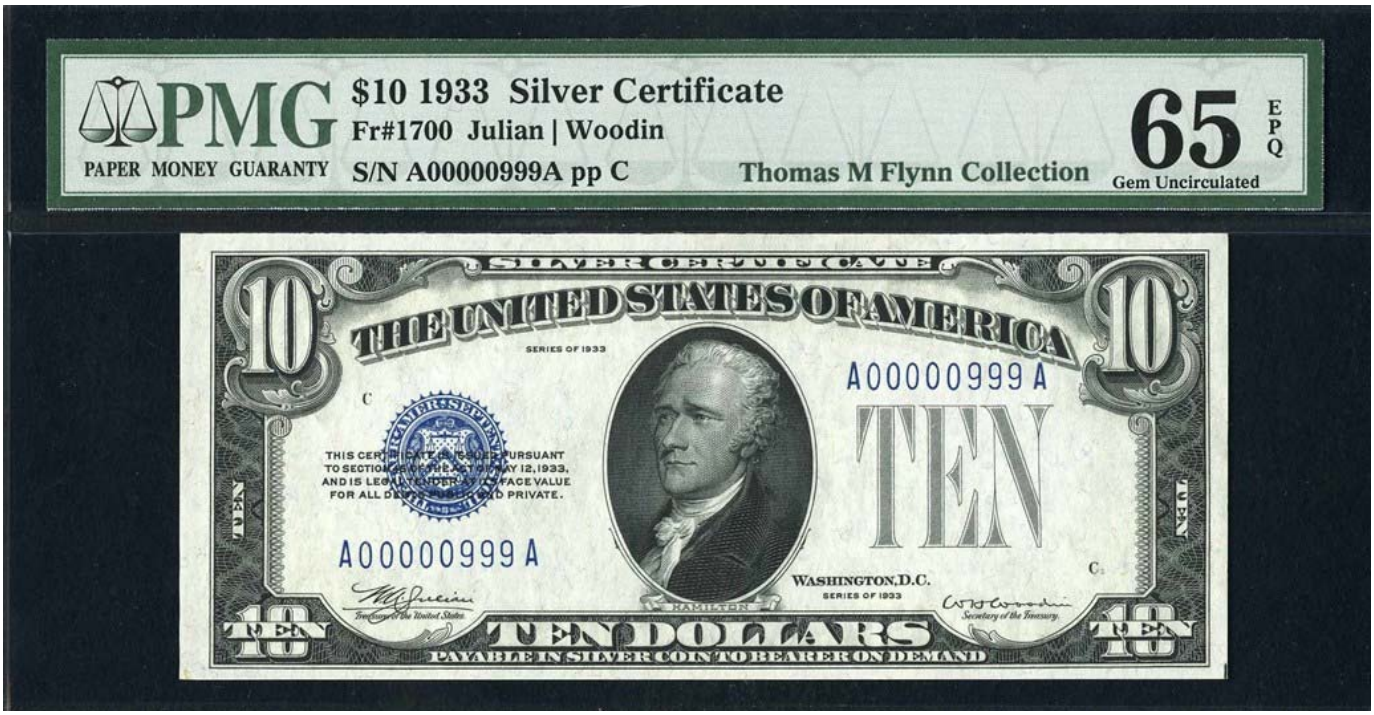
Of the 216,000 notes printed only 115,100 were accounted for as being distributed, but even this number may be greatly inflated as many probably never left the Treasury vaults.

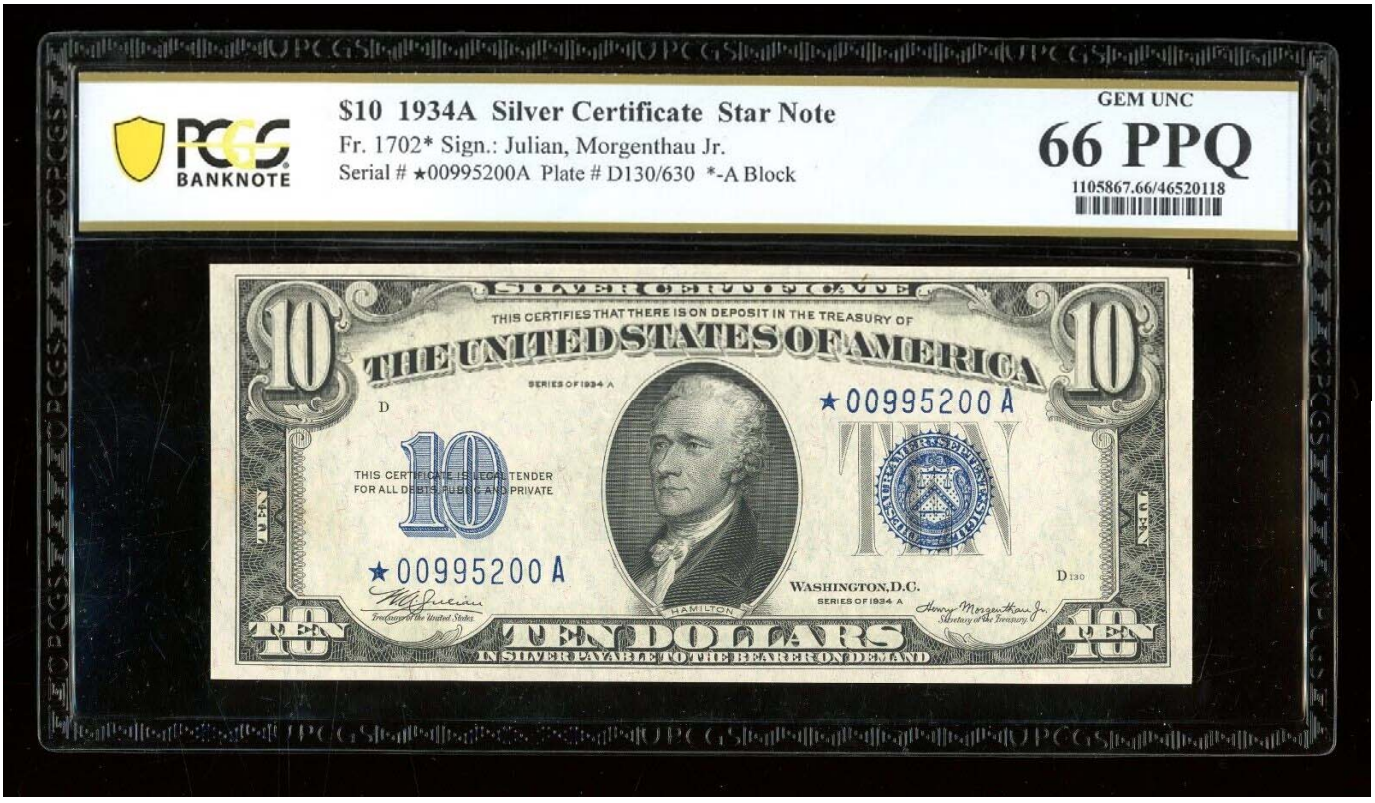
By May of 1934 the Treasury began vigorously redeeming and destroying all 1933 notes which had entered circulation by any means and all Federal Reserve banks and branches were ordered to gather any notes and immediately return them to the Treasury. The Treasury fearing that too much publicity may cause collectors at the time to sense a

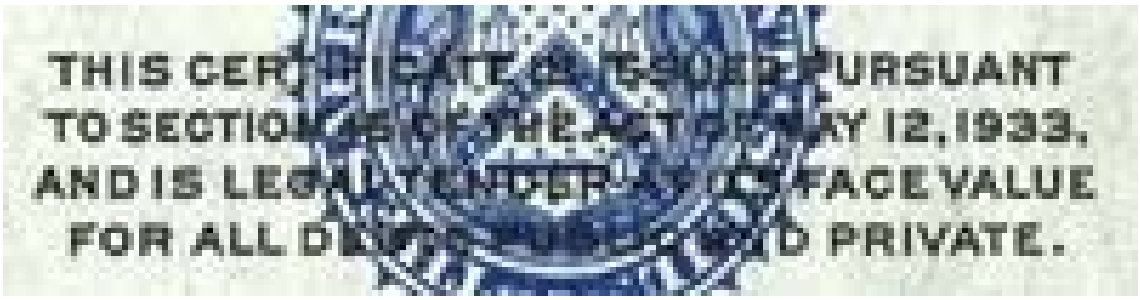
possible rarity attempted to keep any news of the redemption very low key. Eventually this worked as only 133 notes are known in todays census with most being Uncirculated or AU of which most were probably gleaned and saved from the cash room. There are very few circulated notes that may have been pulled from circulation.

Most serial numbers known are under 10000 with the highest number known being 138585 and amazingly the serial number 1 note has surveved and is in private hands.

The 1933 Silver Certificate is presently a rare note which is seldom seen or available outside major auctions. A choice uncirculated specimen can easily exceed $20,000







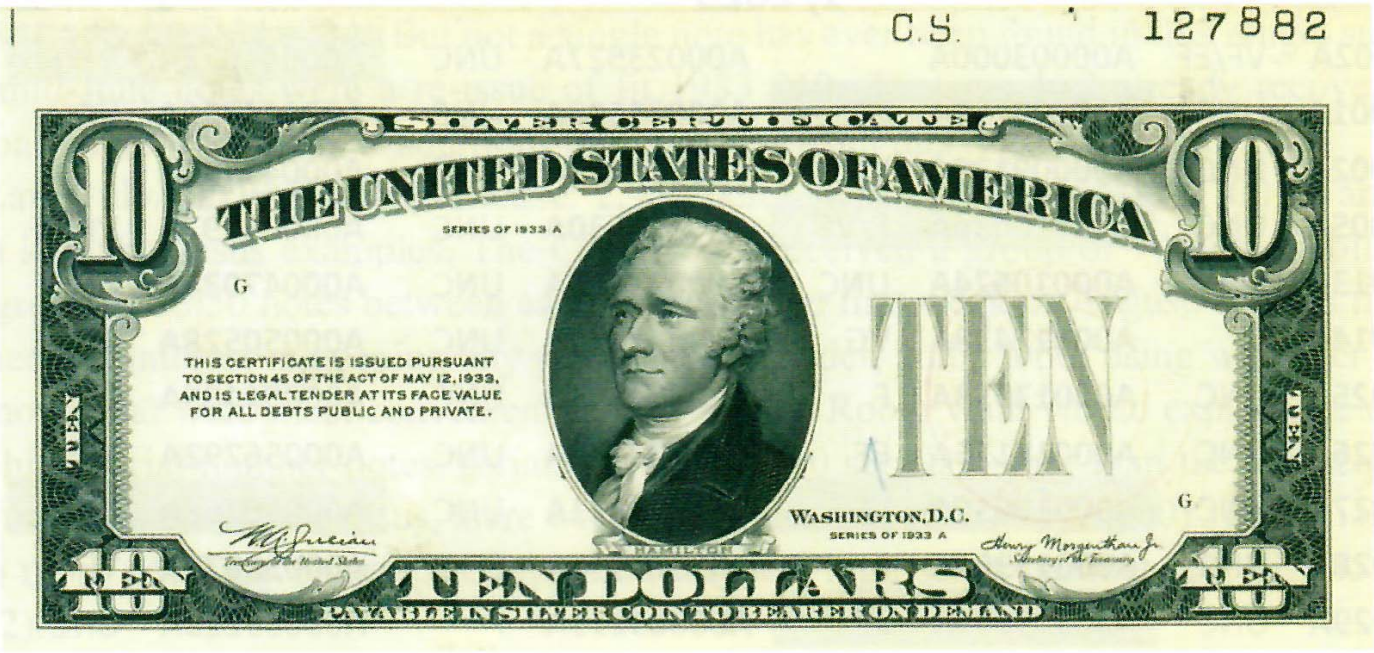


Figure 6. This is the plate position G subject from the proof sheet for the unissued Series of 1933A notes showing the Julian/Morgenthau signature combination. 336,000 Series 1933A notes were printed, but none left the reserve vault. The 1933A stock was simply unneeded – Treasury officials decided to end the issue before the stock of earlier Series of 1933 Julian/Woodin notes were exhausted. Smithsonian Institution, National Numismatic Collection.

#

Notable dates on our Currency

1. What was the first year Star Notes were issued?

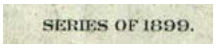
A) 1891 **B) 1907**

C) 1918 **D) 1928**

2. What was the last series date that United States Notes were issued?

A) 1935 **B) 1953**

C) 1957 **D) 1966**



3. What year were $500 and $1000 notes withdrawn from circulation?

A) 1935 **B) 1946**

C) 1966 **D) 1971**

4. What was the last year National Currency was issued?

A) 1933 **B) 1934**

C) 1935 **D) 1936**

5. Which of the following series dates were modern $2 notes printed?

A) 1976 **B) 2003**

C) 2009 **D) 2013**

6. What year was “In God We Trust” added to our currency?

A) 1953 **B) 1957**

C) 1963 **D) 1981**

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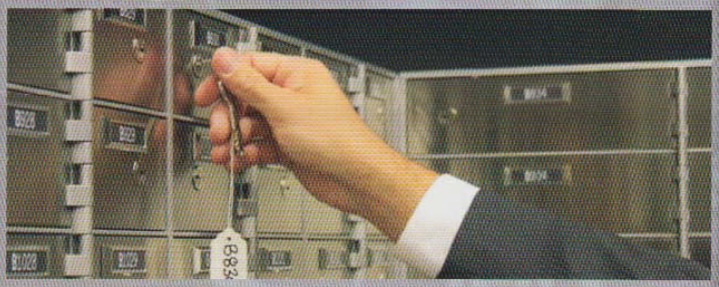

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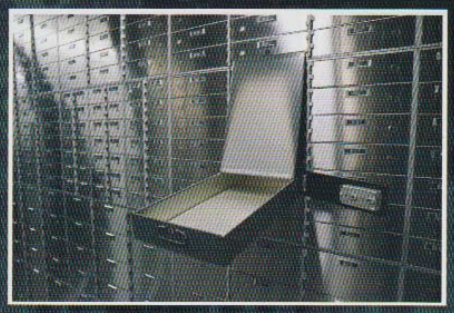

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BOOK REVIEW

Coins Of Canada 2024

By J.A. Haxby & R.C. Willey

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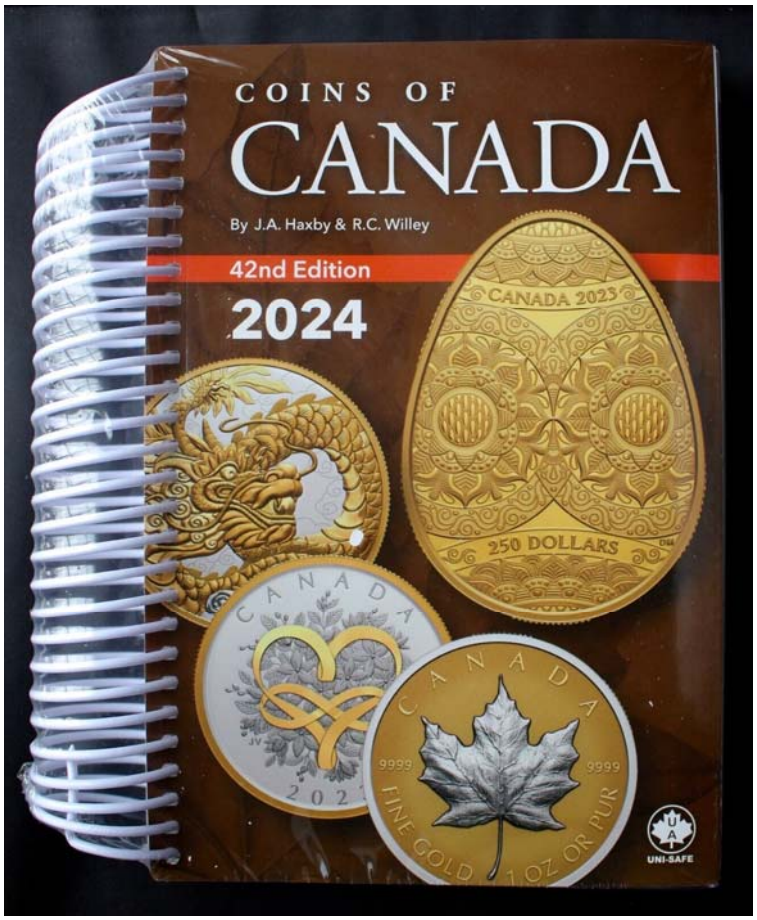
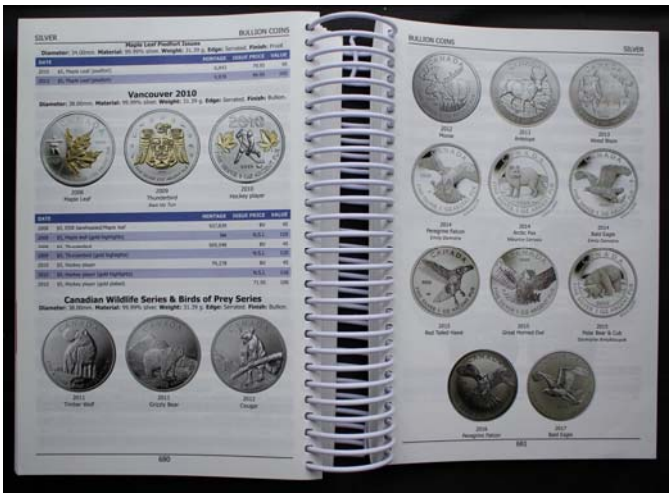


The 42nd edition of “Coins of Canada” is now available throughout the internet and many coin dealers. This is a massive resource comparable to the Red Book but much larger. It covers everything from early Canadian issues to modern coins and bullion. It also covers all of the modern series of which many are special interest from comic book characters to holographic and colorized issues. The mint in Canada issues many more specialized issues than the U.S. making this volume massive in size. It is coil bound and consists of 824 pages. It is also illustrated in full color with pricing and mintages for everything.

It is a required book in your library if you are interested in anything regarding Canadian coinage. The suggested price as it appears on the book is $39.95 but can usually be found discounted by a few dollars on the internet.



EDITOR'S MESSAGE

"There us no such thing as a modern rarity"

I was recently speaking to Bob Campbell who made the comment that he once heard a statement of which I tend to agree with and is very relevant to coin collectors today. To quote Bob, he stated, *"There is no such thing as a modern rarity."*

Although some of you may disagree with this but I also agree and think that there are very few exceptions. Of course there are a number of coins of modern origin that have low mintages and others which some consider scarce or possibly rare based upon certain varieties. But most of these are not regular issues coins but varieties and/or condition rarities. One example which comes to mind is the 1958 Double Die Lincoln cent of which there are 3 known. Certainly this is a rare coin and there are others in this category but again these are varieties not regular issues. Possible certain error coins such as copper 1983 Lincoln cents may be rare.

Other regular issues that some may consider scarce or even rare include the 1995-W Silver Eagle of which only 30,125 were struck or certain commemorative issues such as the 1997 Jackie Robinson $5 gold coin in MS of which only 5,174 were struck. Many of the $10 First Spouse gold coins have very low mintages. But are they truly rare. One of the reasons their mintages were low was due to very low demand by collectors. That demand has not significantly increased even today so does their low mintage make them rare if no one wants them?

One other aspect of so-called modern rarities are those that are considered "Condition Rarities." Some modern coins command high prices solely due to their ultra high condition, such as PCGS MS-70 along with a very low population report. Many sell for thousands of dollars but are they truly rare? The 1999 Silver Eagle is listed in the Red Book in MS-70 for $14,000. With over 7 million struck even in MS-70 is it that rare commanding that kind of price tag?

We read almost everyday that some common ultra high-grade condition raritys have sold for thousands, or even-ten's of thousands of dollars. Rarity is really an arbitrary term and to compare some of these varieties, low mintages, errors, or condition rarity modern coins to classic rarities is really a stretch. Also, demand for these modern rarieties based solely upon mintages has not survived the test of time. There are actually quite a few modern coins with regular issue low mintages especially commemoratives and many First Spouse $10 gold coins but many collectors do not even want them today.

So what do you think? Are there any rare modern coins?

Sincerely,

Doug Nyholm

Utah Philatelic Society Winter

Stamp Show

At the Sons of Utah Pioneer Building

Friday & Saturday

Feb 9 & 10, 2024

Fri 10 - 6, Sat 10 - 4pm

Dealers from throughout the west will be in attendance, to buy and sell stamps(no coins)and collections.

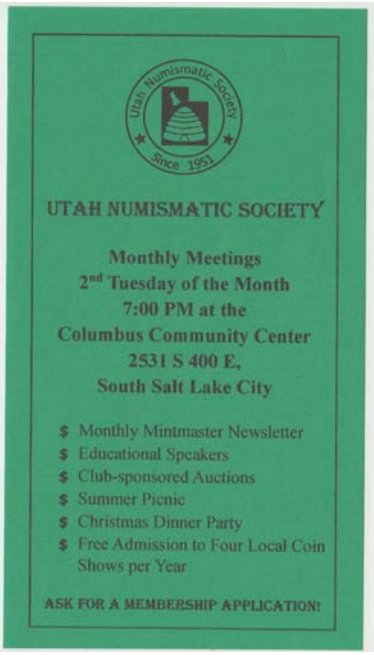
Free parking - Free admission, with donation of unexpired canned protein (canned chicken, spam, peanut butter, tuna fish etc.) for the local food bank. ($ donation in place of food also accepted)

Free verbal appraisals of your stamp collection.

There will be a youth booth with free stamps and supplies for youth and beginning collectors.

Just go to the stop light at 3300 South and 3300 East and turn north. Drive approx ¾ mile and you will see the parking lot of the Sons of Utah Pioneer building in front of you.

If you have any questions please call Dave Blackhurst at 801-580-9534.



Got Stamps?

Old letters – Old postcards?

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Dave Blackhurst

801-580-9534

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UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the "Utah Numismatic Society"

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants:_____

Address:_____

E-Mail:_____

Phone Number:_____

Signature:_____

ANNUAL DUES

$30 Family # $20 Adult # $5 Junior / Under 18 #

By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 70th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

Quiz Answers

1. **C**
2. **D**
3. **C**
4. **C**
5. **A,B,C & D**
6. **B**